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## Selected Miscellany.

From the London Morning Post, Aug. 19th, (Ministerial.) American Demoralization-The

Washington War Meeting. If any one wishes to see what a frightful extent a fratricidal war can demoralize a people, let him read the accounts, furnished by the American papers, of the great war meeting held at Washington at the beginning of this mouth, under the auspices of President Lincoln. The savages in the yet uncivilized parts of America hold war meetings and vow eternal enmity and utter extermination to their enemies. The ancient republics did the same; but that a great progressive nation, proud of its rapid growth, its liberty, its civilization, and its religion, should so rear;" they are the natural consequences of "disfar forget itself as to rival the wild Indian in carding such ideas" as "lines of retreat and bases savageness, and be so far behind its age as to of supplies." It is no wonder that when he thus have recourse to popular passion instead of pa- publicly advertised to the enemy that he would triotism, and to call in the fury of the mob in aid dispense with the most ordinary military precauof the policy of the Government, as the Greeks tions, that he would "look before and not bedid three thousand sears ago, is a spectacle which | hind," they were prompt to profit by this oppor we had not thought to witness in the middle of tune information, and to them most valuable strathe nineteenth century. Yet what wild tribe tegy, and put themselves directly in his rear. Not from the Red River or the South Sea Islands, once, not twice, but three several times they have dancing round its fires, and goading each other repeated this bold maneuver of getting in his to fury by cries and curses, could exceed in de- rear; the last time on Monday night, when they liberate cruelty and implacability the citizens of captured an ammunition train, and killed the Washington on the occasion to which we refer? brave Gen. Kearney and Gen. Stevens, who rush-The resolutions passed were studiously inhuman, ed to an attempted rescue. and were as disgraceful to the country as the assembly itself was inconsistent with the first prin-

A war meeting such as that reported is an anomaly in any constitutionally governed State | ting in Virginia. It the plans of that General had What must be thought of a Government which, in time of war, has no resource but to collect mobs, and after exciting them with speeches full of blood and fire, to plunge them while in the crazy clamor against him began to take body and burning heat of passion to extremities of policy gather strength. and cruelty which makes the rest of the world stand aghast in disgust and consternation? Wherever power may reside in a popular Government, surely the conception and direction of policy ought to rest in the Executive. But these war meetings presuppose the direct contrary. They appeal to those who have not the power to reflect, the wisdom to guide, the materials for forming a sound judgment, or any responsibility to a superior power. The consequence is that the great question which must sooner or later be entertained-whether the people of the South shall be recognized as independent, or exterminated as traitors-is not only indefinitely postponed, but hopelessly prejudiced. The effect is most disastrous. The voice of reason may be heard in councils and Cabinets - A few men solemnly de liberating under a deep sense of the gravity of the questions of issue, and of their own perilons responsibility, have some chance of arriving at what is right, and of seeing the true way out of a frightful complication. But the conscience of crowds is nowhere. Their judgment counts for nothing The Government that is constitutionally bound to refer its measures in detail to a mob is founded on a wrong principle, and must give way at the base. The Government that does so when it is not so bound is helpless and incapable; its days fications, a reaction has taken place, and people are numbered and its end not far off.

#### From the Boston Post. Our Dead Generals.

One of the bravest of the brave-a lion-hearted sabreur, a Murat, whose soubriquet in the rebel army was "THAT FIGHTING DEVIL," has offered up his life in the Union cause. Philip Kearney is no more, and his loss is irreparable. He was essentially a fighting man-one who, though gentle and kind, loved camp life and battle-ground bet- has, in spite of the column after column which ter than anything in life. Kearney was of Irish descent, a native of New Jersey, a man of ten. I doubt that it ever will be fully, for now, ican capitals. Many are the records of his provess; in Mexico, in Algiers, in Italy. He was tell the whole truth-who should give details of always to be found where bloody fighting was the openly charged treachery, of whispered intaking place-abandoning an easy, luxurious life efficiency, of rumored cowardice, of the wholein New York for Mexico, the first to enter that sale slaughter—would be regarded as an insane city, leaving an arm as a memento of his pres alarmist, and, in addition, would probably, at ence; among the boldest of all the bold French the requisition of some Star Chamber, find himmen in Algiers; and, again, resigning the gaities of Paris to flash his saber at Solferino. His experience was a long one, dating from 1837, when he served as a Lieutenant in the United States has fortnight would fill us with mingled feelings. was so completely a part of his nature and his blush to own himself kindred to man. modesty nevertheless so conspicuous.

Another brave and eminent son of Massachusetts has given his life to his country. The gallant Gen. Stevens, who tell while leading his sin. Before going into battle they drew ninetymen against the foe, bearing the national banner two hundred rations; and upon coming out, in his hand, was one of the noblest men in the twents three hundred. They struggled against army. He was a native of Andover, Mass . a the gost fearful odds for nearly an entire day, graduate of West Point, a member of the En-gineer corps in Mexico during our war with that from the field when satisfied that the only alterncountry, afterward Governor of Washington ative to retreat was complete annihilation Territory, then a member of Congress, and lastly a Brigadier General in the Federal service. He of an hour. They entered the tempest of death served in South Carolina, fought heroically at two hundred and fifty strong; they emerged from James Island, and fell in Virginia. He was a it with a jaded powder-blackened remnant of one Council. We have known him for many years. fifty He was an accomplished man, as a military offi-cer and as a civilian, and honorably distinguished came out of the conflict with more than doubly himself in both capacities.

From the New York World, Sept. 4.

tary Situation. We have traversed the entire circuit of the the gravest nature are made against him by not military experiment into which the Administra- merely all his men, but by officers high in comtion was coerced by the radicals, and are brought | mand and intelligence. It does not matter whethback to the point where we were when their er these charges be true or not, for, so long as his clamor against Gen. McClellan first set in. soldiers believe him a traitor, and believe that he Events have demonstrated that the interference with his plans has been a gigantic and most cost-demoralized and inefficient. Much blame is atly blunder. Since this foothardy experiment was tached to McDowell for not holding the enemy ly blunder. Since this foolhardy experiment was ventured on, the war has been one of the bloodlest in history; but this heroic prodigality of life by our gallant soldiers has been productive of no corresponding advantages. The premature advance of the army of the West (now universally admitted to have been an error) was by the command of the President overruling the judgment of the then General-in-Chief. The consequence is that the immediate fruits of that misdirected to McDowell for not holding the enemy in check at Thoroughfare Gap It is everywhere believed that a single regiment could hold the pass in question against ten thousand men. Now it is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that, within a distance of four miles from White Plains (where Longstreet massed his force before talling upon McDowell), there are no less than five gaps through the Bull Run Mountains, each of which affords as easy a passage for troops

energy have been squandered. The great and vealthy cities on the banks of the Ohio, never before in danger, are now in a state of active alarm, and armies in the Southwest are com pletely cut off from supplies and reinforcements. OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. In the East, the strategy which overruled that of the General-in-Chief has been equally disastrous. The President was hounded on to order a prema ture advance against Richmond; and after the plan of his leading General had been assented to and was already in progress of execution, it was abruptly interfered with, and a portion of the troops withheld which was deemed essential to its success.

The reason for this interference was the apprehension of danger to the national capital; but in point of fact, Washington has never been so little exposed to rebel attacks as while Gen. Mc Clellan's army was in the peninsula. After the compelled General McClellan to make a change of base, an active and vigorous, though gascona ding and superlatively imprudent General was summoned from the West to take command of the army of Virginia, and make a separate advance on Richmond. His very remarkable address to his army on assuming command, disclosed both his amazing lack of circumspection, and the ideas of Gen. McClellan's strategy, with which he had been indoctrinated at the War Department. A nice sense of propriety would have been satisfied with acting on such notions, trusting to results to vindicate their justice, without putting them in such a form that almost every sentence was an obvious and intended fling at the more cautious and comprehensive strategy of the late General-in-Chief of the army. As this address contains the pithiest statement to be found in any public document of the radical strategy as opposed to that of Gen. McClellan, we insert readers can judge of their soundness, by seeing how they look when brought face to face with their ripened fruits :

"I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving. That opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. "Meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find

much in vogue among you. "I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them-of lines of retreat-and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. "The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. "Let us study the probable line of retreat of

our opponents, and leave our own to take care of "Let us look before us and not behind. "Success and glory are in the advance.

Disaster and shame lark in the rear. "Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever. "JOHN POPE,

"Major General Commanding." This was meant to be a satire on Gen. McClel lan; read in the light of recent eventsit is a most terrible and scathing satire on the strategy of the writer and on the rabid and purblind radicals of whom he supposed himself to be the mouth piece. "Disaster and shame" have indeed "lurked in his

No wonder that the President has come to the conclusion that the country has had enough of this sort of strategy, and has reinstated General McCiellan in sole command of the forces operanot been interfered with, the rebellion would long before now have been hopelessly crushed. As it is, we are incalculably worse off than when the

#### Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Tranquility at the Capital-The History of the late Battles yet to be Written-How the Westera Troops behaved-Grave Charges oyainst Gen. McDowell-The Battles on Saturday and Monday-Necessity of a National Uprising to repel Invasion-Our Wounded Soldiers.

Washington, September 4. There is just now a cessation of the tension of public anticipation, and to-day the city of Washington is as unconcerned as if the enemy had retaken himself to the shores of the Gulf. The theatres are crowded to suffocation each night, and the humor of the low comedian is as broad and as well received, and the audience as free from apprehension and as jolly, as if the tide of loyalty had just overflowed forever the rebel capital. For a week there was a feverish anxiety of a painful ch racter; people suspended every thing, almost to their very breath, to inform themselves of the progress of events. But now the worst is known, and although our proud arare as cheerful and careless as in the palmiest hours of our national glory. This seeming anomaly is not an unnatural result; the human mind is strongly e'astic, and, when forced in one direction, will, sooner or later, recoil to the oppo-

Perhaps, also, it is felt that our affairs have reached and passed their crisis, and that the nation, however weak and sick, is convalescing. The history of the fighting before Washington

wealth, and famous in European as well as Amer- at least, there is no pen hardy enough to apply itself to the task. The man who should dare to

Dragoons, and ending on the sanguinary fields of of astonishment, pride and indignation. Never the Peninsula, where he died a Division General. since the war begun has there been a greater dis-Poor Kearney! He will be regretted by many a play of all that is manful in human nature, and, comrade who loved and envied him; his bravery at the same time of those qualities that make one

Among the former, let me instance King's division, composed largely of Western troopsamong whom were the 2d, 6th and 7th Wiscon-

brother of our fellow-citizen, Oliver Stevens, hundred and ten. The 7th Wisconsin lost nearly Esq., late President of the Boston Common two hundred; the 2d, about two hundred and

decimated ranks. In fact, Western valor was everywhere conspicuous, as the long lists of killed and wounded will abundantly demonstrate. The Circuit Traversed A Conservative Republican Paper on the Military Situation.

While speaking of Wisconsin regiments, it
may be opportune to mention Gen. McDowell, in
whose division they so well fought. Charges of

bers. These are the facts in the case, but are lots bringing forty one and forty-two. There is

in defense of his country.

Saturday was the grand struggle of the week. | we hear severe criticism. Each previous day had been marked by some week rolled on, until Saturday, when the com-Whether we were outnumbered or out-generaled may, perhaps, never be told; suffice it that, after one of the bloodiest battles in the history of the war, the result was conceded to be adverse to the side of loyalty. Both sides were too exhausted to renew the conflict on Sunday,-the rebels to pursue or we to retreat. Monday came, and, rising from their rest of twenty-four hours, the rebels were again in motion, moving around our right flank. They essayed again a movement that they have so often repeated during the war, | tinguished services. but this time unsuccessfully. Our wearied troops the attacking column from the field, and then the | calls is 25,160 men. whole army fell back under the secure protection of the guns of the fortifications.

I do not write these things to create alarm or consternation, but rather that our northern people may understand our true position, and be prepared to act accordingly. We have always hitherto underrated the task before us; we have never been sufficiently in earnest; we have never yet put in operation but a fraction of the tremendous energies in our possession.

Perhaps it will awake the masses when they in and out with supplies for the rebels. Richmond, but not a step nearer; and that now as then the rebel columns menace the National Capital, at a distance so short that we can hear the sound of their bugles. There is not one moment for delay or hesitation. Washington is invested. Cincinnati, Louisville, and Philadelphia are threatened by no weak or undecided foe. If we do not gird on our armor to roll back this tide of invasion, the hordes of the south will sweep over our fair and prosperous north, leaving everywhere in their footsteps a desert.

What will be done next by the rebel army be fore Washington is a matter of much speculation. Whether they will push northward through Maryland, subsisting upon the country, or whether they will make a dash upon the city itself, is discussed on all sides as being, in the one case or the other, a matter of likelihoods It is not like ly that we shall be long in doubt.

The wounded are mostly in, and are located either at Alexandria or here. One of the most painful facts connected with the operations of time ago, if regarded in recent conflicts, would perhaps five hundred of our gallant fellows have sometimes useful. been left where they fell, unattended by either friend or foe. Friends at home will not feel comfortable as they reflect that relatives have been left on the battle-field to die by slow inches, exposed to thirst, the hot sun, storms and starvation. Such inhumanity is intolerable, and those through whose inefficiency it occurs should be held to a strict account.

It will not be an overestimate to place our whom are prisoners. It is very difficult to get at | Get jolly drunk, with many a Union "smile," the facts. Many of the wounded are at Alexandria, a point which no correspondent can reach. The city is full of them; churches, public buildings and private houses have been freely opened for their occupation. It will to some extent offset their own misfortunes and the anxieties of their friends to know that at least here they are the recipients of only the kindest and most ten-

## Our Memphis Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1862. DEAR SENTINEL: Where is your Memphis cor respondent? I have been unable these many weeks to learn from your usually instructive pahave suffered for above a month of what its will not disregard. Of affairs in Tennessee out side of the vicinity of Memphis we are posted to stop them?-N. Y. Herald. only truly by Northern papers. We have rumors enough at all times, to be sure, but such are received at a heavy discount. In fact we accommodate very little information of any sort at par, from whatever source. But, assuming to be superior judges of events passing immediately before us, and which may interest you in some degree, I will fulfill a partial promise and affec-

tionately dedicate to you a short epistle. We down here, accepting the Scripture as our belief, have reached the end. Dust we were and to dust we have returned. We eat dust, we drink dust-wouldn't object to something better if we could find it-we sleep in dust, and wake dusty. The triturization has been going on uninterruptedly for the space of three weeks, and, according to the Hahnemanic doctrine, the active principle of this big foot ball ought to be concation has produced an aggravation. Certain it in oil colors. and only Uncle Sam's alterative pills, with per- the Boston Traveler remarks: eradicate it, and then there'll be a scar. We hoped that the President's policy-God bless H. Greeley, would have had a pacific influence, but they are determined to be satisfied with noth ing but blood, and impute to the President all sorts of unworthy motives. We of the Union persuasion are fully convinced of our ability to crush the rebellion, without resort to the "auxil laries," and are satisfied of Mr. Lincotn's equi-

librium. We believe his head is level. There is but one party among us here, and that is Union; but we have no objection to the De-mocracy at home keeping the book open, and the ime, send on the brave Indianians. The rebels are afraid of Hoosiers. An Indiana soldier runs but little risk in battle, if with an Indiana regiment. Cause why, the corn feds always run; i.e.

Morally, the less said of Memphis the better. admirers of the New York Clipper and Police Gazette can have their tastes satisfied, even to satiety, by the local columns of the city papers. The liquor policy of General Sherman has caused

Save one, all the churches are rebel. The Episcopalians use the universal service, with the exception of the prayer for the President of the United States, which seems to hurt them, and which they are allowed to disregard. There is one petition in the litany which they still makevery inconsistently I should say-reading, "From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, &c., good Lord deliver us." However, it may accord with their feelings now, for they have eaten sour grapes from that vin 3. They might change the

original text, reading "from the fruits of," &c.

The Second Presbyterian, with its old pastor,
Dr. Grundy, is Union. The Dr. was dismissed by the Confederates, but recalled, three weeks ago, by General Sherman and a small part of his con-

as that afforded by the one especially defended business are Israelites, from which fact you can by McDowell. And the truth is, that, instead readily form a just idea of their character. The of forcing their way through Thoroughfare Gap, cotton market for the week past has been deciwhence Lee and Longstreet divided their forces, dedly dull, owing partly to the guerrillas which sent forward a small column to employ the Fed- infect the immediate vicinity of the city, and erals, and then pushing through the other passes, partly from the late depressed state of the market they massed their forces at a point a few miles in New York; but prices are now ruling higher, northwest of McDowell, and swept down upon and approximate nearer those of two weeks ago, him with irresistible fury and overwhelming num- ranging from thirty five to forty cents-choice

carefully concealed, either through ignorance or no reason for a permanent decline at present. There is almost no cotton in the country, and Stories of the most absurd and ridiculous char- this year's crop will be smaller than any within acter are everywhere current relative to the same the recollection of the planter. You can make a commander. One is, that he wears a peculiar liberal discount on the statements of shipments kind of a hat, which he has been seen to wave of cotton from this country, which you see in the toward the enemy during the progress of a battle, newspapers. A party obtains a permit from the and which is said to embody a system of precon- Board of Trade to ship two hundred bales, and certed signals with the enemy to preserve him perhaps will ship seventy-five. The statements from their fire. McDowell may be unfortunate; are made from the permits, not from shipments. he is certainly unpopular with his men to an ex- Parties who in former years shipped fifty thousand tent that remiers his removal a matter of expe- bales, will this year ship less than three thousand, diency; but that he is a traitor I do not for a and few buyers in the market. The supersedure single moment admit. Treason doesn't run in of General Curtis, at Helena, is favorably receivthe McDowell blood; for his brother, now in ed by speculators. Of his ability as a soldier, no command of troops at the West, is as gallant a question is made, and of his Missouri and Arsoldier and as true a patriot as ever drew sword kansas campaign, no praises are too loud; but of his administrative ability in commercial affairs,

The river is low, and our mails, consequently, conflict, which grew fiercer and heavier as the irregular. We hourly expect decisive news from the East. The President's idea of the crisis may bined forces of both the immense armies hurled be a correct one, but at present we "can't see it." themselves upon each other with desperation. We shall, however, keep the glass to our eye and our hand on the wheel. Yours and

### WAR ITEMS.

-The War Department has decided to exempt from draft all magistrates, sheriffs and consta-

-The rebel Congress has passed a vote of thanks to Gen. Morgan, the guerrilla for his dis-

-New York city has already recruited under gathered their energies for another effort, swept the last calls 16,468 men. Her quota for both

> -Substitute agencies are not tolerated in Dixie. Agents, principals and substitutes are at once impressed if caught. -The Charleston Mercury of August 21st, contains acknowledgements of receipts of various sums of money from ladies, for completing

the gunboats. -They say that the port of Mobile is no longer blockaded, and vessels are continually running learn that to day our armies are precisely where | -The New York Post, which rejoiced the they were one year ago; that we are just as near other day in "the squelching" of Charles S. In gersoll, (Dem.,) pronounces "unwise" the ar-

rest of the substitute brokers. They are Republicans in politics. -Vanity Fair's advice to Brigadiers is: "Go in, old boys! go in and lose your legs! Think of the facilities this will afford you, when the war is over, for stumping your respective States!" -Since it has been announced that Philadelphia has supplied her quotas and no draft will be made there, the Ledger says the rush for houses by persons seeking residences in the city is enor-

-Washington letters mention a perfect hegira of contrabands into Washington from Virginiamen, women, and children coming in, with huge wagons, ox carts, and on foot-until the foun tain of negroes has seemed almost inexhaustable.

-The "bases of supplies" sneered at some

mous, and it has even given an impetus to build-

last week is, that we have been unable to bring | have fed our hungry men, supplied their muskets off all our wounded, and Sunday, under a flag of | with cartridges, and probably saved thousands of truce, our men succeeded in getting a few; but lives. Like the "lines of retreat," they are Georgia Troops .- It has been officially ascertained that Georgia has in the Confederate

service 59 regiments of infantry, 4 regiments of eavalry, 2 legions consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, 5 independent companies, and a number of partisan corps of which no account AN EXCUSE.

losses last week from 20,000 to 30,000, many of When colonels and captains and the rank and file Let us not blame them, nor the fault deplore-They merely manifest "a spree du corps!" -N. Y. Sunday Times.

-The sum of \$50,000 was, on Friday last, sent to Washington by the Prize Court of Philadelphia. The sum is the proceeds of a single sale of a prize vessel condemned and sold in that port. The whole sum will be divided among the officers and crew of a single vessel. Over \$300,000 more will be sent on for the same purpose during the present week.

-SUMNER AND WADE-WHERE ARE THEY ?-We hear nothing of Senators Sumner and Wade, except that they are candidates for re-election. Where are they during these critical times? Both per what we are doing in this vineyard of Dixie, of them joined Senator Wilson, when in Conundoubtedly owing to the unblissful ignorance I | gress, in his crusade against the army and his endeavors to have it cut down one hundred and pages contained. To an Indianian abroad the fifty thousand men. Where are they now? Are reading of the Sentinel is a rare treat, which he they helping all loyal men to encourage enlistments, or are they helping Phillips and Greeley

-The rumor now is that Gen. Stone will be reinstated in his command. The N. Y. Commercial protests against the treatment which this distinguished officer has suffered. It says-" The whole proceedings are among the strangest ever recorded. The public, in spite of the interest excited by military events, will continue to pry into the matter until they know all about it. Unfortunately, when the facts do come to light, they will possibly be so exaggerated or distorted that the effect will be more detrimental than if the whole story had been told at first."

-A cartoon that Punch might be proud of graces the last number of Vanity Fair. It represents the inevitable Greeley as a strolling musician, in front of the Presidential mansion, tooting away in full blast on the John Brown tunesiderably developed. The sun has volunteered while a little African, fastened to his wrist by a aremitting service, and all the other agencies string, capers around the steps like a monkey. have seemed grateful. The success has been in President Lincoln has opened the door, and in proportion to the facilities. This might have apparent indignation addressed Greeley: "Go in intended as a medicine for these Union-sick | away, there! you tiresome vagrant! It's always Memphians, but, judging from the symptoms of the same old croaking tune of Abolition, Marchthe patient, I can see no improvement, but am | ing on!" It is an admirable sature-and from its rather disposed to the belief that too much medi- leading characteristics deserves a durable futurity

is the ugly excrescence is as bad a sore as ever, -In view of the present uncertainty of things haps Father Abraham's auxiliaries, c n totally "We are paying for the follies of which public men have been guilty, and for which they were not rebuked by the public. The present bad conhim!—as expressed in his reply to the old traitor, dition of our affairs is directly traceable to cessation of recruiting and of the manufacture of arms last March; and to the refusal to call out men for short terms four or five months ago. We saved twenty millions by the policy that was then pursued, and we should be glad to be assured that we shall not be found to have bought that saving at an expenditure of five hundred millions, to say nothing of an unlimited amount of bloodshed and humiliation."

-The Secretary of War has stated that none pages marked, for future reference. In the mean of the negro regiments now being raised in Kan-time, send on the brave Indianians. The rebels sas, Rhode Island. Massachusetts and other places, will be mustered into the United States service, though some local use can probably be made of them.-N. Y. World.

What they are doing in Kansas, black or white. it is uncertain; but in Rhode Island not a negro Rum and prostitution are sovereign rulers. The has enlisted; nor have any provisions been made to furnish funds to defray the expenses of enlisting a negro regiment. Some negroes have ennegro, we understand, has been sworn into the serunusual discontent; otherwise, his reign has pro-duced good results, and a state of comparative a negro has been enlisted, and if no draft is made a negro has been enlisted, and if no draft is made it is not probable one will be offered as a soldier.

-TWENTY THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED. -A letter received this morning from Wm. G. Bennett, who accompanied our surgeons to Washington, states that there was some mistake in the telegram of Saturday calling for physicians. The Secretary of War sent for fifty surgeons, but twelve or thirteen hundred are already there, and obably the number will reach two thousand by night. The writer says we are off to-night, Sepmber 1, for Alexandria, and out of the surge we are the only ones who have yet received permission to go over the river. Only fifty out of those surgeons who have volunteered are to be accepted, unless the battle is renewed. General Halleck says we have 20,000 killed and wounged. Compared with old times, trade is terribly dull, but slowly improving. Most of those engaged in

From the New York World, Sept. 6. Strategy vs. Pope-ry.

The Abrupt and Melancholy Termination of Popery-Secretary Stanton's "Spirit of the Lord" and that the party stands, as it ever has stood Letter the Model of Pope's Address to his Army-"The President, the Army, the Country, Stand Aghast at the System into which He Deviated under the Pressure of the Radicals against people reserved to themselves all powers not del-

The change in the command of the army con- the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, arequent on the disastrous failure of Gen. Pope, rests and imprisonments without due course of law, brings to an abrupt termination the predominance of a certain set of ideas which have for the last seven months held ascendency in the executive stitutional rights of the people, only to be partialcouncils. We do not now go into the question of the military capacity of General McClellan; that is subordinate to the larger question whether the particular order of military ideas with which his against the reckless extravagance, infamous pename is connected is to prevail in the future conduct of the war. Gen. McClellan may or may party in power is guilty, and while we deprecate not be an able strategist; but it will at least be the horrors of the civil conflict now raging, we granted that he is the leading personal represen- still hold it our duty to advocate the use of every tative among our army officers of the principle constitutional means, to the extent of the full that good strategy is an indispensable element of power of the Government, for the suppression of military success. We wish to call attention to the the rebellion, and the vindication of the authorifact that the persistent persecution of this commander has been equally persistent attempts to bring the whole idea of strategy into decision.

5. That we reject and abhor the idea that, as It has been not so much insisted that Gen. Mc- an object of the present civil war, any purpose of Clellan is no strategist, as that strategy itself is a emancipation of the slaves shall be promoted or humbug and a delusion. The radicals have at- at all regarded; and that the language recently tempted to sink him in public estimation very used by the Washington Republican, that "the much as they would an astrologist who undertook farce of restoring the Union of the States is to read their destiny in the stars, or an alchemist about played out," is utterly infamous, and dewho pretended to transmute the baser metals into serves, as it will receive, the most solemn and

they have decried the professor. The idea that strategy was of any value in the by their gallant deeds, have emulated the heroconduct of a great war was discarded by the ism of the old "Jersey Blues;" and that we ex President soon after the appointment of Secre- tend our heartfelt sympathy to those who are betary Stanton; the opposite idea prevailed in the reaved by the calamities of the war. War Department until the disgraceful defeat of Gen. Pope gave a signal demonstration of its we pledge our united support, believing that the utter absurdity and folly. The anti-strategic political triumph of the constitutional Democradoctrine was publicly and formally enunciated cy in the coming election will have a powerful first by the Secretary of War while yet new to effect in terminating the rebellion and re estabhis office, and more recently by its most distin- lishing peace, prosperity and happiness throughguished personal embodiment in the army, in the out the land. address of Gen. Pope to his soldiers. Both of .hese very remarkable enunciations were understood by the country and meant by their authors ware met at Dover on the 4th inst. Henry B. as slurs on Gen. McClellan and his mode of con- Fideman presided. Samuel Jefferson was nomiducting the war. They were indorsed with the nated for Governor, and Wm. Temple for Reprewarmest applause by all the radical journals, and sentative in Congress. The following resolutions accepted with great gusto in all radical circles. were adopted: The inexorable logic of events has made sweep- Resolved, That the people are deeply attached fined to the sales made to the Commissary. ing work with those supremely silly and crack to the Federal Union, and would deplore the subbrained productions. Posterity will read with version of the Federal Government; that the ent and shame that for the seven most | Constitution of the United States is the bond of important and critical months of a great war our Union and the written charter of our liberthey formed the chart and compass of our milities, intended for war as well as peace; and that tary administration. The following letter, writthe infraction of its guarantees for the civil libten by Secretary Stanton, in January, to the erties of the citizens and the substitution of milihead organ of the radicals, embodies the anti- tary for civil power in loyal States is the most strategic doctrine in accordance with which the dangerous mode in which the subversion of the plans of Gen. McClellan were thwarted and Government can be effected.

gold. They have scouted the art even more than sincere condemnation of all true patriots.

"To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

"Sin: I cannot suffer undue ment to be as agents for the administration of the government cribed to my official action. The glory of our in the modes provided by the Constitution, and recent victories belongs to the gallant officers that any interference, directly or indirectly, by and soldiers that fought the battles. No share an existing administration, with the elections in

"Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such convert a Government of laws into a centralized phrases with apprehension. They commenced in despotism. infidel France with the Italian campaign and re- Resolved, That from the origin of our governsulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? ment the control over their domestic institutions Who can combine the elements of success on the has been vested in the States, and that, in our battlefield? We owe our recent victories to the past history, each State has dealt with the institu Spirit of the Lord that moved our soldiers to rush | tion of African slavery at its own time and in its into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with own mode, irrespective of the views of the Fedeterror and dismay. The inspiration that con- ral administration or those of other States; and quered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers, that the project inaugurated by the President of and from on high, and wherever there is the United States for the emancipation of slaves same inspiration there will be the same results. in the border States, is a gross infraction of the Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers | Constitution, and both inexpedient and impractiand men, is a minitary combination that never cable.

"We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now sentiments require the abolition of negro slavery. and by us in the same and only manner that they and, when they so determine, they have no right were ever won by any people or in any age since to ask that the people of other States shall be the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and strik. taxed for that purpose, and that be believe it both ing the foe. What, under the blessing of Provi unwise and dangerous to attempt any radical dence, I conceive to be the true organization of change in the institutions and habits of the people victory and military combination to end this war in the midst of civil war. was declared in a few words by General Grant's Resolved, That the evident intent of the Remessage to General Buckner-"I propose to move | publican party is to place the negro on a footing immediately on your works!" stant intermeddling of Congress, during its last

"EDWIN M. STANTON." Gea. Pope's address to his army was merely a the late abolitionized Republican convention of repetition, with a great deal of stilted gasconade, the State affects to slur over the qustion as of the staple idea of this preposterous but much "threadbare," affords ample evidence that such applauded letter. Gen. Pope had been summoned | intent exists, and that we are not prepared to defrom the West because he was considered a fit grade the white race to a level with negroes, at representative of these anti-strategic ideas. Un. the bidding of false philanthropists and fanatical fortunately for the country, they have been too men. faithfully adhered to and have borne their bitter | Resolved, That we cordially invite the co-opefruits. The large portion of an intelligent letter ration of all persons, without regard to former to the Tribune, which we transfer to our columns | political associations, who are in favor of the this morning, gives a vivid but most appalling principles herein enunciated, and opposed to the picture of the results of this policy, which was doctrines and practices of the Black Republican thrust upon the President by the clamor of the Abolition Disunion party now in power, extendradicals, and the pressure of a public opinion ing to them the right hand of fellowship, and the

which they created.

What Gen. McClellan's strategy would have gard. resulted in if he had not been interfered with, is, of course, mere matter of opinion, like all possi- in no wise responsible for our national troubles ; bilities which have not been carried out of the that their efforts have been exerted to arrest the realm of conjecture by the actual march of causes and avert the consequences of the sectionevents. But what the anti-strategy which was al strife which has involved the country in civil set up in opposition to him has resulted in, is, war; that we have no sympathy with Northern unhappily for the country, not a subject of spe culation and conjecture, but a terrible and disever proclaimed both to be dangerous to the graceful accumulation of disasters. The prema- peace, integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and ture advance in the West ordered by the Presi- we hereby declare our unqualified condemnation dent in opposition to the judgment of General of both. McClellan, caused the concentration of effort Resolved, That the Democratic party are unal and the sweeping military conscription by which terably opposed to the scheme advocated by the the rebels have acquired their present strength. Black Republican Abolition Disunion party for Had we permitted them to remain as they were until the Eastern and Western armies could by pledge ourselves, if intrusted with the public move upon them simultaneously, their whole confidence, to resist said scheme by all honorable military strength might have been crushed within and constitutional means. six weeks of this combined advance. When, at | Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to a later period, the Government refused to allow our Senators in Congress, the honorable James McDowell's corps to be placed where it could A. Bayard, and the honorable Willard Saulsbury, have intercepted the rebel army in its retreat for their course in the Senate at its last session, from Yorktown, the direct consequence of this and we hereby fully indorse their votes and interference was the failure of the campaign speeches as truly reflecting the sentiments of the against Richmond. When, after this failure, the Democracy of Delaware. President undertook to organize a new campaign | Resolved, That the action of George P. Fisher, against the rebel capital, to be conducted on the Esq., Representative in Congress from this State, anti-strategic principle, and summoned Gen. has been unworthy of the people of Delaware;
Pope from the West to command it, he entered that his petty and slanderous attacks upon private upon an experiment which demonstrated the character, and his affiliations with abolition positive, as the interference with McClellan entitle him to public contempt and distrust. proved the negative, demerits of the anti-strategic system of warfare lauded by Secretary Stan-

ton and the radicals. The President, the army, the whole country stand aghast at the results of the system into which he deviated under the pressure of the radicals against General McClellan. Even if the failures of particular Generals should again raise the question where strategy is to be found, the President is not at liberty to be again deluded into the ple of this city have experienced in its fullest notion that strategy is of no value. It is only by the superior strategy of the rebels that we have ence thereto, are. Business of all kinds was been disastrously beaten. They are inferior to prohibited in the first place, excepting that conus in every kind of material resources, they have succeeded by the masterly maneuvers of their fully repulsed, because he was so constantly out-witted and out-generaled. Experience teaches a really able Generals. Pope has been so disgracedear school; but we are bereafter safe against any such public renunciations of military strategy as were made by Secretary Stanton and Gen. Pope. Hereafter the attempt will at least be made to conduct the war on sound military principles.

#### Democratic State Conventions in New Jersey and Delaware-The Nominations and Resolutions. The Democratic State Convention of New stores where such liquors are retailed are kept

Jersey met at Trenton on the 4th inst. Jacob closed. R. Wortendyke presided. Joel Parker was nom- The banking houses were ordered to be closed, inated for Governor on the 4th ballot, his princi- under the first order, but afterwards permitted to pal opponent being Moses Bigelow. The follow- open from one to two o'clock each afternoon, so g resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of New Jersey have been exceedingly limited, there being no paper

again assembled in convention to exercise the right offered worthy of note. Exchange was in active of freemen, to nominate a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people; and, St office in the gift of the people; and,
WHEREAS, We hold that a popular convention New York market, where it has materially ad alone may rightfully proclaim the tenets of the vanced, went up to 18 prem.

Resolved, 1, That, deploring the demoralizing tendency of the higher law teachings of the Republican party, we feel impelled to reiterate our faith in the doctrine that constitutional law is the only true basis of Executive action in peace or war.

The news from Washington, from day to day, has kept the people of the loyar States in a state of constant excitement, and the inroads made by the rebel army upon Washington and Maryland, as well as upon the Western Border States, have been most discouraging. Our army has fallen back to the intrenchments at Washington, which

WHOLE NO. 1,210.

since the formation of the Government, for the

Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of

3. That as in establishing the Constitution the

egated to the Government, therefore, all assump-

tions of power by the Administration, whether in

or restrictions of the freedom of speech and of the

press, are dangerous infringements of the con-

4. That while we enter our solemn protest

6. That we applaud our brave volunteers, who,

7. That to the candidate this day nominated

Resolved, That the people have the right, and

it becomes a duty with them to change their

the respective States of the Union is prohibited

Resolved. That it rests with the people of Dela-

ware alone to determine when their interests and

of equality with the white man, and that the con

session, with the question of slavery, although

assurance of perfect equality and fraternal re-

abolitionism or Southern extremists, but have

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Financial and Commercial Summary

for the past week.

As announced in our last impression, martial law was declared in this city and the commerce

and citizens thereof placed under the absolute

sense what the power of law, and a strict obedi-

transformed into a vast military camp of armed

In a day or two the orders were modified so as to

permit the retail of provisions in the markets

and stores, but not until last Monday was a gen-

eral resumption of business permitted, when it was ordered that all lawful business might be re-

sumed until four o'clock each afternoon, when all

stores and places of business should be promptly

closed, and the citizens capable of bearing arms

should turn out and learn the science of war.

The news from Washington, from day to day,

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Sept. 10.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Delaware are

by the Constitution, and, if successful, would

2. That in the present exigencies of the counit moved from last March, and the rebels have try we extend to the National Administration crossed the Potomac in force, and are now at the our most cordial support for the speedy suppress-Capital of Maryland, and threaten Pennsylvania ion of the rebellion by all constitutional means, and Baltimore.

These facts, in connection with the utter in competent management of the war displayed on the part of those at the head of affairs in the Cabinet, and the field, make the state of the case as dark as it can well be, and every loval man is now praying for some great mind, some man equal to the emergency, to take the control of the army and bring about a unity of action, and lead it on

Government securities have declined some under the pressure, but much less than could have

been expected. The quotations for exchange and coin, at the

close, are as follows. New York. ...... dis. @par prem. 20 prem. Silver... 10 prem. Demand Notes.... 6@7 prem. 15 prem.

In the market for general produce there has been great irregularity. A short supply of corn and oats has put up prices materially, but with moderate supplies these quotations could not be sustained

Corn sold as high as 50c, and oats as high as 55@60

Nothing doing in rye. Barley would bring 75@78c.

Wheat has been in good demand at 80@83c for red, and 90@95c for white. The trade in whisky being contraband, it has been a blank. That made before the 1st is held at 29c., and that made since then at 15c. and the duty. Did military law permit it, there would be some demand for the latter from alcohol manufacturers; but as it now stands, there is no certainty in procuring permits to ship the article; the orders issued by the authorities being vague and

indefinite in many respects, admit of various in Butter in light supply, and prime fresh would bring 16@18c., though packers do not pay over

Cheese advanced to 716@8c, and is in light

Hay unchanged and quiet.
The supply of white beans is exhausted, and prices are nominal. Small parcels new crop have The Democratic State Convention of Delabeen in the market. The last sale to the Government was made at \$3 25 per bushel at sixty two pounds including packages. Linseed oil sold vesterday at 74c. There is

> not much demand. The business done in provisions has been con-There is no demand for mess pork; it is offered at \$9 50.

About sixty hhds of bacon shoulders sold ves terday at 4½ @45 c. Bulk shoulders are worth 334c and sides 434c. Bacon sides would bring c rib in, and 614c clear. Sugar cured hams scarce and selling at 10c.

Plain bams sell at 81, @834c, and are scarce.

Lard firm at 81/2 @83/4c for prime in tierces and 9e in keg. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Rice advanced The difficulty experienced in shipping produce has been the means of limiting the business materially; the drays are all engaged on the fortifications, as well as men, so that it is extremely difficult to move goods from the warehouses to the

railway stations, and this difficulty caused the

different companies to stop goods in transit to this

city and pue them in store at other places, on account of owners, which seems to be rather a summary way of doing business. Notwithstanding that the conduct of business is permitted, commerce is greatly deranged, and under existing circumstances but a small amount

The Democratic State Convention. By our special dispatches from Springfield it will be seen that the Democratic State Convention had a most harmonious and profitable session yesterday. The nominations were made with entire unanimity, and the resolutions will command the approbation of all Union-loving and law-abiding people. The nominations are: James S. Allen, of Crawford county, for Representative in Congress for the State at

Alexander Starne, of Pike county, for State

Rev. John F. Brooks, of Rock Island county, for Superintendent of Public Instruction We submit that these are nominations eminently fit to be made. More unexceptionable men could not have been presented, and none who could command a larger popular vote. We applaud the convention for the manner in

which it has done its work .- Chicago Times. The following is the substance of the resolu The first says the Constitution must be maintained and the rebellion must be suppressed.

The second denounces alike the doctrines of Southern and Northern extremists. The third protests against the policy of taxing white men for the purchase of negroes.

The fourth condemns the recent military arrests of citizens of this State, and declares that they have a right to demand trial. The fifth protests against unjust interference with the freedom of speech and the press. The sixth refers to the reckless extravagance

of the Federal Government, and counsels a return to rigid economy. The seventh declares the new excise law very

The eighth counsels economy in the State Government. The ninth recommends that all taxes be paid

n Treasury notes. The tenth bails with satisfaction the President's declaration that his object is to save the Union the shortest way under the Constitution, and says he should be sustained against the

pressure of radical Republicans. The eleventh insists upon the inforcement of the negro exclusion law of the State. The twelfth tenders thanks to the Illinois vol-

From the New York Times, Sept. 5. State Rights in Vermont, A speck of trouble has arisen lately for the Government in a quarter where it was least to be

expected. There is a possibility of a contest in Vermont, between the Government and the Federal Judge of that district. It seems that some persons had been arrested by the United States Marshal for discouraging enlistments, and were put in jail in Burlington. A writ of habeas cor-pus was issued by Judge Smalley in behalf of one of the men. The marshal reported the facts to Washington, received the following dispatch from Judge Advocate Turner " Pay no attention to the habeas corpus for the

liberation of Lyman, Barney, and Field, and, if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody, resist it to the utmost, and report the names of all who attempt it."

On the return of the writ on the 1st inst, the marshal returned that he had arrested the man under the order of the Secretary of War, of August 8, directing the arrest of all persons discouraging enlistments, and that their cases be reported for trial before a military commission, and that the man was held under another order suspending the habeas corpus in such cases, and the order above set forth.

The suggestion was made that the proshould lie over until the authorities at Washing should be further heard from, but the prisoner's counsel opposed it, and the Judge dec that the return was insufficient, inasmuch as the

Secretary of War could not suspend the writ.

He accordingly ordered the Marshal to produce the man within four hours, or he would make an order that the Marshal show cause, at the next term of the Circuit Court, why he should not be punished for contempt of Court. The Marshal, choosing to obey the order received from Washington, did not produce the man, whereupon the order to show cause was made.

The next term of the Court is not held until October, and many changes may take place be-tween now and then. It remains to be seen whether the Government or the Judge will yield.

COL. GRAHAM N. FITCH .- This able and distinguished Federal officer is sojourning in our city, on his way to his home. He has been disabled by the fall of his horse, and rendered thereby unfit for the fatiguing and more active operations of the army. He has, we learn, ten-dered his resignation to the Secretary of War. We trust it may not be received, and the services of so brave and gallant a soldier, and so wise and practical a statesman, be lost thereby to the country. He unites in his person the highest qualities of a commander and the greatest sagacity of the legislator with the loftiest and most elevated patriotism.—Memphis Bul., 6th.